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L. AMERICAN UNIONS URGE ISOLATION OF NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

PA1717397 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0132 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Union representatives from several Latin American countries today decided to seek by all possible means the diplomatic and economic isolation of the Nicaraguan Government.

In a meeting held at the Costa Rican newsmen's association headquarters, members of unions from Central America, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela analyzed the current socio-political crisis in Nicaragua.

They agreed to promote a labor strike throughout the continent and the Caribbean and they will begin talks for this purpose with regional and international organizations. All kinds of boycotts against the Anastasio Somoza regime will also be promoted. They agreed to give all their economic and moral support to the Nicaraguan people.

The representatives also agreed to hold a much broader Latin American meeting to analyze and adopt measures against any type of repression and suppression of individual and union rights in Latin America.

They denounced the countries which continue selling arms to the Nicaraguan Government and will ask the workers of those nations to boycott the shipment of arms to Managua.

Tonight, the delegates were placing the final touches on the statement they will issue early tomorrow.

PLANNING MINISTERS CONFERENCE BEGINS IN LIMA

PY1816117 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1310 GMT 18 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (TELAM)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez today called for the formation of a common Latin American front for struggle against the unjust international economic order which prevents the development of these people. General Morales Bermudez also said that planning must not only include economic matters but also social factors, which together will permit the planning of a real development.

These remarks were made by the president during a meeting with Latin American and Caribbean ministers and chiefs of planning who are here to attend a conference on planning which begins in this city today.

The Peruvian chief of state pointed out that the realities of the developing countries show that these countries cannot plan their economic progress based only on their own circumstances, but must also keep in mind those factors relevant to a regional context.

The meeting was held in the presidential palace and was also attended by Enrique Iglesias, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

The Venezuelan planning minister, Lorenzo Azpurua, said that the nations of the region are for the first time ready to discuss their long-range development plans.

Azpurua also agreed with Iglesias regarding the consolidation of Latin American planning organizations and the desire to carry out joint efforts.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS 'WORK PLAN' FOR BEAGLE CHANNEL TO CHILE

PY180206Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2224 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (TELAM)--A San Martin Palace source reported that the Argentine Government has sent to the Chilean Government a work plan to carry out the proposals which were presented on 2 November by the second mixed commission negotiating the border dispute during this third phase of the negotiations established by the Puerto Montt Act.

The work plan was delivered today by Foreign Minister Maj Gen Carlos Washington Pastor (ret) to the Chilean ambassador, Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes.

SUMMER ANTARCTIC CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN 21 NOVEMBER

PY172349Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (TELAM)--Antarctic joint commander Capt Alberto Cassellas reported today in a press conference that the icebreaker "San Martin" and the transport ship "Bahia Aguirre" will leave on Tuesday for the Antarctic to begin the summer campaign.

During the conference which took place aboard the "San Martin," Captain Casellas reported that this new campaign is aimed at giving logistical support to bases, detachments and shelters, maintenance and development of the installations and support for scientific and technical activities which are basic in the zone. He added that the personnel who will participate in this operation total approximately 900 men from the three branches.

He explained that Argentine scientific and technical activity in the Antarctic is wide ranging and that studies are being made in glaciology, geology, biology, hydrography, oceanography, paleontology, meteorology, physiology, the placing of markers, etc.

He finally stated that in order to give operational logistic support to scientific and technical activity, the armed forces have assigned the following resources and troops: two helicopters and the standard army contingents, working groups and groups of families and members of the Sargento Cabral Garrison; two helicopters from the Argentine Air Force and a detachment from the Marambio base; and the "San Martin," the "Bahia Aguirre," the "Aviso Gurruchaga," two helicopters and basic detachments, construction detachments and batallions.

The joint Antarctic command is made up of Capt Alberto Cassellas, commander; Col Jose Vaca, deputy commander and chief of staff; Lt Col Alberto Rodriguez Riccheri, chief of operations; and frigate Capt Oscar R. de Haro, chief of logistics. The Antarctic campaign will begin on Tuesday and [air force] Maj Gen Pablo Apella will bid farwell to its members on behalf of the military junta.

PERUVIAN ARMY COMMANDER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY171241Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0346 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (TELAM)--Maj Gen Oscar Molina Palochia, war minister and commander in chief of the Peruvian Army, arrived at Ezeiza International Airport in the company of Gen Omar Brusch Noel and Maj Luis Yataco Calderon. General Molina arrived at 2350 on an Argentine Airlines flight and was received at the airport by high-level military officials of our country.

MASSERA DENIES ALLEGED ROLE AS POLITICAL LEADER

PY171505Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0438 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (AFP)--Adm Emilio Massera, former commander of the navy, has rejected recent insinuations that he is the leader of a political movement.

He denied that he was remaining outside the institutionalization process he himself helped to strengthen while in the government junta, but he made some criticism of the economic situation.

Regarding the intentions and attitudes attributed to him recently, Massera said he did not understand the interpretations. He said: "I regret that some news media, traditionally responsible in reporting information, have not refrained from contributing to the general confusion. Instead, it seems that they have tried to become the spokesmen of political confusion.

He emphasized that he was said to be attending political meetings and even becoming the principal substitute leader in a movement apparently lacking any support, placing him in the situation of a rebel separated from the process.

Regarding the current economic situation, Massera said that the objectives proposed by the armed forces when they took over the government have not been achieved. He said that economic policy must reactivate the productive apparatus, control and reduce the budget deficit and gradually reduce inflation.

He warned, however, that it is not a dramatic situation. He said: "I believe that these are only temporary deviations which can certainly be corrected."

Admiral Massera, who made these remarks during a conference at the school of accountants tonight, expressed his surprise at the reappearance of political speculation when he returned from Europe.

He explained that he understood the need for political activities but warned: If we launched the country into free elections, we would only get a raving confusion of plurality without freedom, immorally conventional alliances and alleged dialogs which would be nothing more than an ensemble of contradicting monologs.

He said that he is not concerned that this may happen because the armed forces have a clear picture of the problems. But he emphasized he was concerned that some people believe a crisis might lead the armed forces into rejecting the fulfillment of a responsibility to which they are committed.

He recalled that the basic nature of the process is that men can be replaced but not documents and objectives, making an allusion to the recent changes in the national cabinet.

According to Massera, enforcement of the principles of the process does not exclude the participation of civilians in the government but neither is it certain that political forces will also be excluded in the future.

ENVOY TO UN ADVISES AGAINST RENEWING RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PY181330Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Nov 78 PY

[Text] In the opinion of Mario Rolon Anaya, Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations, a renewal of relations with the present Chilean military government is inadvisable. This statement has been made to Radio Panamericana with reference to hints by Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, who has said that his country would be willing to resume relations with Bolivia and continue the maritime talks. Let us listen to Rolon Anaya's statement:

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct] A renewal of relations is not suitable for this country so long as a policy clearly demanding the rights of this country remains undefined. [end recording]

Ambassador Rolon Anaya then said that the Bolivian people's maritime aspirations have been made known at various UN meetings. He said:

[Begin recording] The inalienable rights of this country to a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean have been explained both to the Security Council and the General Assembly [words indistinct] which is known by the public here. We [the Bolivian delegation to the United Nations] depend on the decisions to be made by the country on a new maritime strategy, about which consultations are apparently being held with all the leading sectors of the nation. [end recording]

GUTIERREZ FACTION OF FSB DEMANDS PEREDA'S RESIGNATION

PY180133Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Summary] About 2 days after the official announcement of general elections for May 1980, it could be observed that several parties and alliances which participated in the July elections were holding meetings to discuss the present situation. This afternoon, the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], headed by Mario Gutierrez, demanded the resignation of Gen Juan Pereda Asbun as president of the republic. The party believes that he has hindered the national process by calling for elections without consulting the representatives of the nation's several sectors. Gutierrez not only called for Pereda's resignation but also reasserted the party's intention to support a system in which all political currents will take part in government decisions.

Marcelo Quiroga, the leader of one of the factions of the Socialist Party, harshly critizied the government, saying that it is ignoring the people's wishes.

MILITARY, FSB REPORTEDLY SEEKING ANAYA'S DISMISSAL

PY181756Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 18 Nov 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 18 Nov (AFP)--According to a local newspaper, Bolivian Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya has become the center of a political controversy. The morning newspaper HOY published a report that Anaya, who as foreign minister is the current chief of the Bolivian Cabinet, would be replaced soon at the specific request of the armed forces. A sector of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) also asked President Juan Pereda to dismiss Anaya from the Foreign Ministry.

Anaya is a member of the Party of the Revolutionary Left (PIR) and one of the founders of this Marxist-leaning group which served as the basis for the creation of the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) 45 years ago.

PEOPLE'S NATIONALIST UNION DECIDES TO DISBAND

PY180136Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The People's Nationalist Union [UNP], a front which encompassed several political factions and supported General Juan Pereda during the recent elections, was disbanded at midday in order to provide freedom of action to those who took part in the official party. According to official reports which were confirmed by Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] leader Gaston Moreira and National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] leader [name indistinct], the UNP's decision was made freely by the member parties and was not imposed by the armed forces government. The declaration to this effect was made by MNR leader (Carlos Jimenez), who also said he is holding talks with the Victor Paz Estenssoro faction of the MNR.

The UNP, which is made up of Gaston Moreira's FSB, the Ruben Julio faction of the MNR, the National Unity Committee and the National Barrientist Union, sent a letter at midday to President Pereda announcing the parties' decision to disband the UNP. Government sources announced that [words indistinct] and that an official answer could be expected within the next few days.

PAZ ESTENSSORO HOLDS HIGH-LEVEL MNR MEETING

PY170237Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 14 Nov 78 p 2 PY

[Text] Tarija, 13 Nov (PRESENCIA)--Guillermo Bedregal and Juan Loayza Ayoroa, members of the political commission of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], have arrived from La Paz to hold political meetings with Victor Paz Estenssoro, national leader of the MNR.

Although the subjects specifically discussed were not revealed to the public, it can be seen that this town has become an important center of political decisionmaking for the MNR because Paz Estenssoro has established his residence in his native town. A large delegation of the Santa Cruz MNR departmental command had also arrived here earlier to discuss political subjects.

According to reporters, a "broad and open" spirit exists within the leadership of the MNR, seeking the reinstatement of members who had once been affiliated with sectors which had lost political legality in the country.

MOSCOW MAYOR POSTPONES SCHEDULED VISIT

PY171242Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The La Paz mayor's office reports that the visit by two municipal officials from the Soviet Union has been postponed until further notice. They are Vladimir Promyslov, president of the Executive Council of the urban Soviet of deputies, and (Stanislav), deputy director of the foreign relations department.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE PATROL BOAT--The Argentine Navy has donated a patrol boat to the Bolivian Navy as part of cooperation agreement between the two navies. The boat will be called Almirante Guillermo Brown. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY]

LATEST FIGURES GIVE MDB 2.7-MILLION-VOTE EDGE

PY181859Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1828 GMT 18 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Nov (AFP)--The experts were predicting here today a very close government victory in the recent Brazilian legislative elections and local political circles are beginning to think of the end of the two-party system.

Three days after the 15 November elections more than a third of the votes have been counted and the early returns give a clear advantage to the opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), with 7,973,125 votes against 5,245,798 for the government party, ARENA [National Renewal Alliance], according to figures published by the Superior Electoral Court (votes for the Senate).

This advantage, however, which has been obtained in the southern states where the MDB has a majority and where the vote counting is prompter, will not give the opposition a majority in Congress. Experts believe that when all ballots have been accounted for ARENA will obtain from 12 to 14 of the 23 Senate seats at stake, and from 220 to 230 deputies out of 420 seats. ARENA will have the majority in 15 or 16 of the 22 state legislative assemblies, even though it obtains fewer votes in raw numbers than the MDB, which has a majority in the south and in the big cities, due to the electoral system which does not favor the most populous states, such as Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Without having won the election the government has reached its objective: to preserve its majority in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, in the opinion of Carlos Castelo Branco, one of the most influential Brazilian political commentators, given today in JORNAL DO BRASIL.

Castelo Branco added that the opposition enjoys the support of most of the electorate and it has secured its position as the party representing the prevailing trends in Brazilian society.

The existence of the MDB and ARENA in its current form will be changed next year if the government decides to put an end to the two-party system which has characterized Brazilian political life since 1966.

ARENA Senator Petronio Portella, considered the strategist for the political reforms desired by Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel, indicated that the regime supports the creation of two or three parties which will be added to the two already in existence. This will create a redistribution of the forces in the political spectrum as of 1 January 1979, when the reforms will be enforced.

Portella mentioned the possibility of creating a large center-left party with Senator Magalhaes Pinto as one of its leaders and a labor party similar to the former Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), whose leader Leonel Brizola remains in exile in New York after living in Uruguay and Portugal. The government party senator rejected, however, the legalization of the Brazilian Communist Party, which is currently illegal.

ARENA LEADERS DIFFER OVER FUTURE IF MDB WINS

PY171640Y Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] If the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] wins a majority in Congress, the future will depend on the reaction of the high command of the country. This was asserted by Jose Bonifacio, federal deputy for the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] and government leader in the Chamber of Deputies. According to Bonifacio, if that majority would not serve national interests effectively, there would be an unprecedented disintegration.

Deputy Francelino Pereira, national ARENA president, asserts that there is no possibility of a political retrocession, notwithstanding the election results. On the contrary, Francelino guarantees that the will of the electors will be respected. While avoiding comment on vote counts in the various regions, the national ARENA president asserts that his party will come out victorious in most states.

SWINE FEVER MEASURES SAID FACTOR IN RURAL VOTE

PY171724Y Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Today's count will confirm Jaison Barreto's election as MDB senator for Santa Catarina State. The election surprise in that state was the vote for the MDB candidate in Florianopolis, an eminently administrative and commercial city.

There was also a surprising MDB victory in four small townships in eastern Santa Catarina, where farmers voted against the government to protest the economic repercussions of the measures taken against swine fever at the beginning of this year.

ARENA must broaden its hold over the federal chamber and the legislative assembly. Analysts say that the MDB victory in the Senate is a protest against the corruption and continuation in power of the Santa Catarina government oligarchy.

OFFICIAL NOTES POSSIBLE CHANGE IN ANGRA 3 CONTRACT

PY151818Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Nov 78 p 21 PY

[Excerpt] ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Power Companies] President Arnaldo Barbalho said yesterday that the contract signed with the Norberto Odebrecht Company to build Angra 3 can be rescinded or modified "if Furnas Electric Central and NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] should decide not to build the third nuclear plant on Itaorna Beach." According to him, the modification in the contract "will be an additional clause to allow the Odebrecht Company to be contracted for a different undertaking."

Barbalho stressed the point that "a rescission of contract for the construction of Angra 3 would not be due to financial or technical incompetence by Odebrecht." The ELETROBRAS president explained that one of the basic reasons for awarding the contract to Odebrecht was that "this company already had an infrastructure set up on Itaorna Beach for the construction of Angra 1."

ARGENTINE TRUCKS TO BE GRANTED 5-YEAR LICENSES

PY150207Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 15 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Nov (AFP)--The Brazilian Government has decided to grant additional licenses for the transit of freight trucks between Brazil and Argentina, according to official reports released here today.

The information disclosed by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry indicated that Brazilian President Gen Ernesto Geisel authorized the national highways bureau to grant additional licenses for the transit of Argentine trucks in Brazil in return for the same treatment of Brazilian trucks in the neighboring country. The report added that these licenses will be valid for 5 years and will allow the vehicles of each country to transport 13,000 tons of freight per year. The communique also indicated that in due time and according to the development of Brazilian freight transport to Chile through Argentine territory, the Brazilian Government will discuss the problem of freight trucks and will hold the 10th meeting of the land transport subcommission of the Special Brazilian-Argentine Coordination Commission (CEBAC).

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT; COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

De la Puente News Conference

PY172051Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Summary] Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente Radbill held a press conference this morning in Santiago. He reiterated his country's support for regional coexistence, development and peace.

[Begin De la Puente recording] (?This) is a coordinated, systematic and continuous action designed mainly to strengthen peace and constructive coexistence in the continent. In speaking earlier about our foreign policy, we asserted that our greatest challenge is regional development. We would like to emphasize our participation in every action which would further these goals. The presence of the prime minister in Argentina and my presence here has been well-interpreted by the Chilean press and by Foreign Minister Cubillos himself, who expressed his satisfaction with Peru's policy of openness in the continent. We would like to help in every way in any problem which may exist in order to work toward harmony. [end recording]

"Radbill also pointed out that there has been a significant increase in arms purchases by developing nations, especially in Latin America. The minister indicated that the declaration of Ayacucho, made some years ago, provides new ways to work toward arms limitation. That declaration was originally of a regional nature, but it now has international importance."

[Begin De la Puente recording] I believe that the effect of the world arms race is threatening Latin America. The fact that great amounts of resources are used, as is natural, by great powers to acquire weapons is (?downplayed). Meanwhile, weapons purchases made by developing nations, which basically involve the renovation and replacement of obsolete equipment, are overexaggerated. And it is a good thing they have become obsolete because it means they have never been used in armed conflict. Naturally, armies have to replace their equipment, but in developing nations this is not done on the same scale as is the case with the great powers. [end recording]

"According to Foreign Minister De la Puente, the maturity of nations not only in the southern cone, but in the entire continent, will allow us to use dialog to find a peaceful solution for any controversy. Thanks to this, we have been able to maintain peace in this area of the world. He emphasized that his country is especially inclined toward an open dialog."

During another part of his conference, De la Puente mentioned recent statements made in La Paz by Bolivian officials with regard to the landlocked problem of that country. In this respect, De la Puente emphatically stated that Peru will not intervene in any way until Chile and Bolivia have reached an agreement. This is his government's policy with respect to international affairs.

[Begin De la Puente recording] This is an affair between Chile and Bolivia. As long as the two nations do not make any decision with regard to the resumption of relations or bilateral dialog to deal with the Bolivian landlocked situation, we will remain outside the situation. Once an agreement is reached, we will give our opinion and respond to any consultation to this effect. [end recording]

The foreign minister reiterated that Peru has always respected international treaties and said that disregarding them is an affront to international law.

"Finally, De la Puente emphasized the importance of constant dialog and continuing contacts among the foreign ministers of the continent. He said that dialog was very constructive not only for dealing with problems, but also for analyzing together ways to cooperate among us for the development of our respective nations.

"After the press conference, the Peruvian foreign minister held another meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos. The two will sign a joint communique this afternoon summarizing the conclusions of their talks."

Joint Communique Signed

FY180159Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0031 GMT 18 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, 17 Nov--Chile and Peru reaffirmed here today their support for the strict compliance with treaties, for the prohibition of the use of force and for the peaceful solution of all international controversies.

In a joint statement signed by Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente and Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, the two countries have reiterated their respect for the principles of international law governing relations among the states.

The document stated the Chilean-Peruvian support for the self-determination of all peoples, for the sovereign equality of all states, for the principle of nonintervention of one state in the internal affairs of other states, and for territorial integrity.

The joint document added: The two countries believe that to achieve development, it is essential to devote the greatest possible resources toward this high goal.

It stated: They agreed to attach decisive importance to the efforts which are being made in the area of conventional disarmament for achieving peace and progress in Latin America.

It added: In this regard, Chile and Peru vow to devote their best efforts to promoting conditions of equilibrium and mutual confidence which may help improve compliance with the Ayacucho declaration on the limitation of expenses for purchasing arms.

The note also added that the two nations agree on the need to take full advantage of every available possibility under their legal systems so that all principles and commitments stemming therefrom could be fully implemented.

In the document, the two foreign ministers expressed their profound satisfaction over the high-level ties linking the two countries "which effectively convey the two governments' desire to maintain durable friendly relations between Chile and Peru."

After the document signing ceremony, which lasted 25 minutes, the Chilean foreign minister said that the joint declaration conveys the desires shared by the two countries, adding that it is a message of hope for the rest of America and sound evidence of Chilean-Peruvian cooperation.

Cubillos added: Peace cannot be achieved through political means. It must be achieved through jointly developing the security of all states and the economic well-being of all peoples.

The Peruvian foreign minister, who is on a 5-day visit to Chile, said: Our peoples love peace and demand that their rulers unwaveringly seek peace so that it may yield its benefits through safe and much-desired tranquillity, which in turn may allow wealth and human endeavor to meet a logical goal: the well-being of their peoples.

De la Puente Hosts Reception

PY181221Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Nov 78 PY

[Text] After the signing of a Chilean-Peruvian joint declaration yesterday, Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente gave a reception for Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos in the Peruvian Embassy building in Santiago. Today the Peruvian foreign minister will go to Vina del Mar for the weekend.

PINOCHET OFFERS SITE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS SYMPOSIUM

PY172258Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Well-informed sources reported that, in accordance with a decision by President Gen Augusto Pinochet, the conference room of the Diego Portales building was offered to the Santiago archbishopric as the site of the symposium on human rights. To this effect, it was noted that the building's facilities are especially designed for international meetings since it has a system for simultaneous translation, which would avoid the usual difficulties at the Santiago Cathedral.

The symposium on human rights organized by the Catholic Church will begin next Wednesday.

ECONOMIC SPOKESMAN SUPPORTS CAUTIOUS POLICY

PY171526Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY

[Text] In 1979 the public sector will continue to experience periodic readjustments, while in the private sector labor and business will discuss salary levels. This is because the private sector is free to act in accordance with the supply and demand of labor.

This is what Roberto Kelly, director of the National Planning Office, has reported on the 1979 salary policy. In his statement regarding the discussion of salary levels in the private sector, Roberto Kelly was undoubtedly alluding to the role which collective bargaining will have in this sector.

During a talk with journalists, Kelly also expressed his inclination to continue enforcing a cautious economic policy.

Spokesmen from the private sector maintain that in 1979 an expansive economic policy should be enforced; that is, it should receive more credit. But Roberto Kelly thinks otherwise.

[Begin Kelly recording] Well, we have always planned to continue enforcing the necessary restrictions so that all [word indistint] which have been developing in the national economic leadership will be continued and to maintain the high growth index because those are the objectives of the long-term economic policy. If these two main objectives are achieved, we will have better resources for more accelerated development, whereas if we interrupt the process, we are running great risks and even disregarding the sacrifice which all Chileans had to experience during this period of national economic recovery.

I believe that the policies which have been enforced have shown their effectiveness. Although we know that by granting larger indexation of resources to the economy and by extending more credit there will obviously be a decrease in unemployment levels, we do not believe we should enforce drastic action to solve an evident serious problem at the cost of disregarding the long-term objective. If this were the case, we would have solved the situation for only a few years to later return to the same old story of inflation, increased prices, etc. [end recording]

The total national investment for 1979 will be $1.5 billion. More than half of this amount will be in the hands of the public sector, but the private sector must manage by itself within the capital market without looking for government protection.

Kelly noted that there are many credit offers but that the private sector must take risks. He added that a revision of the social security system is under study and it is hoped that before the end of the year all details for the long-term reform process will be available. This long-term reform process would take between 15 and 10 years.

LABOR LEADERS WARNED POLITICAL ACTIVITY ILLEGAL

PY161825Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Nov 78 PY

[Commentary by (Mario Belmar)]

[Text] Decree Law No 2,376, issued on 28 October 1978, authorized the president to call labor elections to elect new union leaders. This decree was fulfilled and the elections were held on 31 October. The results were disclosed on the same day and, since then, Chile now has about 7,000 new labor leaders who will be officially invested as soon as they are sworn-in according to the law.

But this decree law also establishes further regulations. Some of these regulations set specific deadlines to fulfill certain obligations which will be vital for the normal development of the present Chilean labor organizations. These regulations must be explained in detail because here in Chile many believe they know the law, although this is seldom the case.

Except for lawyers who specialize in the subject, it is very difficult to find a single citizen who is aware of his rights and duties under the law. Thousands of persons have lost rights or have been punished for lack of knowledge of legal regulations.

We will then take on article from this decree Law No 2,376 and explain it so as to warn all workers about the obligations this article enforces. We will discuss temporary Article No 8, which establishes that all present union leaders in the public and private sector whose posts were not renewed through the enforcement of decree Law No 2,376 must without exception make a sworn statement to a notary public.

They must state that at present they are not active in any political party or movement and that they will not participate in these activities while they are holding their posts. They must also state that they will not try to politicize the labor unions, deviate from union objectives or become tools of political parties, and that their only objective during their term is the loyal representation of union members. This sworn statement must be made within a 30-day deadline after the signing of decree Law No 2,376--that is, between 28 October 1978 and 27 December 1978. This is established by the law.

As usual, there was an adverse response to this law and to the sworn statement. This opposition comes from those who oppose all regulations, particularly regarding labor matters. They simply say no. They oppose and do not even note that a particular regulation may have positive and negative aspects. But this is a subject for another commentary. What are we trying to establish here is what the legal obligation is, what the deadline is, how it is fulfilled and what to do if the law is violated. Now that we know what to do, we must know how to do it.

The sworn statement is made before a notary public in accordance with temporary Article No 8. Union leaders from the public sector must submit this declaration to their respective service directors. Union leaders from the private sector who have not renewed their union leadership on 31 October must submit their sworn statement to the national labor directorate or to their respective labor inspection departments.

Let us discuss now what the law establishes for those who do not fulfill this requirement.

Those labor leaders who do not fulfill this requirement--that is, those who do not submit a sworn statement--will cease to have the right to exercise their posts and the vacancies will be filled in accordance with the law. Those who engage in fraudulent misrepresentation will be also punished. For leaders of labor movements which are not syndicated, violation of the law means that the authorities will release them from their posts and appoint a replacement without any ulterior recourse.

We must repeat that everything is clearly explained in temporary Aricle No 8 of decree law No 2,376, published in the GAZETTE on 28 October 1978. Any questions regarding this, particularly in the interior, may be clarified at the respective labor department inspection offices. The sworn statement must be made so that nothing will happen to labor leaders from the public and private sector whose unions did not participate in the elections for the renewal of labor leaders.

POLICE LINK TERRORISTS TO VALPARAISO POWER OUTAGE

PY171453Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0205 GMT 16 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Nov (TELAM)--Chilean police and government security officers are carrying out an intense search for the perpetrators of an attack which caused a blackout in Valparaiso and part of the Fifth Region late Tuesday evening and early Wednesday morning.

The information, released in Santiago today, states that the perpetrators cut the insulators of three high-tension towers installed on Cerro la Cruz near Valparaiso. This caused a break in the 111,000-wat powerline.

If the information that the attack was perpetrated by extremists is confirmed, this would be the largest-scale attack in the country since the military ousted the leftist popular unity government from power in 1973.

BRIEFS

$600-MILLION CREDIT--Frankfurt, 10 Nov (AFP)--It was announced here that the Chilean Central Bank will receive a $600-million credit from a consortium of European, U.S. and Japanese banks. German banks will provide more than $50 million. The credit is for 10 years and may be used freely. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY]

LUMBER EXPORTS GROWING--The president of the Chilean Lumber Corporation stated yesterday that thanks to proper government policy, Chilean lumber exports have been growing consistently. He indicated that Chilean lumber is currently being exported to the Middle East, Latin American countries, the United States, Asia and Canada. He also stated that this year Chile will export $220 million worth of lumber. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER URIBE VARGAS COMMENTS ON NICARAGUA

PA172016Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0225 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 16 Nov (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said here today that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission will fully confirm the charges against the Nicaraguan Government for violations of human rights.

In statements to foreign newsmen, the foreign minister said: "I have been told very confidentially that the report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission completely confirms the charges of violations of human rights in Nicaragua."

He explained that the commission carried out investigations in Nicaragua and confirmed "the existence of systematic abuses against the civilian population in the past and in the present. General Somoza (the Nicaraguan president) will no longer be able to say that they are charges stemming from the passions of his personal enemies."

He said that on the basis of this report Colombia will propose that the OAS consultation body and the United Nations issue a statement on the subject. He added that the current international mechanisms for the defense of basic human rights should be implemented. Both the OAS and the United Nations should make known their categoric position on the matter, Uribe Vargas said.

Questioned about the U.S. attitude on the subject, the foreign minister said: "U.S. President Carter began to be a leader in the defense of human rights but since he has kept silent on the case of Nicaragua, Colombia and Venezuela have taken the banner away from him and have assumed leadership."

Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez sent a message to the United Nations denouncing and condemning the Nicaraguan regime for violating human rights. They also asked for UN intervention to prevent the continuation of the situation.

Uribe Vargas regretted that "the effort of the two governments has not been very successful" so far, adding that in Nicaragua "there are still towns which are besieged and where shooting occurs constantly." "We maintain our criticism of Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime," he said.

The foreign minister denied that there are difficulties in Colombia's relations with Nicaragua as a result of the charges brought before the United Nations. "It is not a bilateral problem between nations. There are international treaties on human rights which are in effect for the whole world. Nicaragua violated them and Colombia has denounced that violation," he stressed.

Asked if the fact that Nicaragua has recalled Ambassador William Barquero Montiel from Bogota is an indication of difficulties in diplomatic relations, the minister said: "You should ask General Somoza that question."

NATIONAL WAGE COUNCIL CONVOKED BY PRESIDENT TURBAY

PA140223Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian Government tonight convoked the National Wage Council after an agreement was reached to solve the social crisis posed by the labor centrals which are demanding a considerable increase in the minimum wage. This initial agreement was reached a few minutes ago at President Turbay's office following a tripartite conference which lasted more than 90 minutes. The understanding in principle among the parties also includes the equalization of wages between rural and urban sectors.

The National Wage Council will begin its work on 23 November and its specific function will be to determine the exact amount of the new minimum wage. The convening of the Wage Council comes at a time when the triparite talks were approaching a collapse as a result of the polarization of the labor and business sectors. It was noted that the minimum wage increase will be implemented in two stages. Conference participants expressed satisfaction over the prospects and assurance that the new minimum wage will be satisfactory to the working class.

CTC Representatives Named

PA142002Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Confederation of Workers of Colombia [CTC] today appointed its representatives to the Wage and Labor Councils summoned by the government for 23 November. The CTC will be represented at the Wage Council by leaders (Apesides Alvis) and Pedro Julio Caro. The CTC will be represented at the Labor Council by Manuel Felipe Hurtado and Gustavo (Serpa). The CTC will introduce important analyses of the labor code reform for consideration by the Labor Council. It will also insist on the issue of a 150-peso-a-day increase in the legal minimum wage.

SOCIOLOGIST REPORTS PERUVIAN MILITARY INCURSIONS

PA161939Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 16 Nov (AFP)--An invasion of military men from Peru into Colombia through the southern Amazon jungle was reported last night to the Chamber of Representatives, it was revealed today.

Colombian sociologist Armando Valenzuela was heard at an informal session by the foreign relations and defense committee of the Chamber of Representatives. The sociologist said that Peruvian military men have entered Colombian territory through the Tarapaca jungle region at El Libano and Tierra Amarilla.

"They have built posts on Colombian land and are raising the Peruvian flag," said Valenzuela, who added that "they are protecting the woodsmen of their country who are exploiting rosewood, used to make perfumes."

Valenzuela said that the Peruvian penetration started in 1971 and added that the Colombian Government and military forces know of this and "have not done anything to defend the national territory."

Members of the foreign relations and defense committee said that they were alarmed at the situation and set up a commission of congressmen to visit the area of Tarapaca to investigate the charges and recommend solutions to the government in case they are true.

GOVERNMENT WILL ATTEND NONALINED SUMMIT IN CUBA

PA171433Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas announced today that Colombia will participate in the nonalined countries' conference which will take place in Havana, Cuba. He also noted that Colombia will soon establish relations with African (?bloc) countries. The Turbay Ayala administration recently established diplomatic relations with Iraq, Nigeria and (?Vietnam).

SPANISH MONARCHS ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Lopez-Portillo

PA182224Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1639 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov (AFP)--Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia have arrived in this capital where they were received by President Jose Lopez-Portillo, his wife and members of the Mexican Cabinet and the diplomatic corps. The Spanish Air Force DC-8 which flew them in from Cancun, a beach resort located in Mexico's Caribbean area where they slept last night, landed in Mexico City at 1030 local time (1630 GMT).

Dinner Speeches Given

PA200428Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1030 GMT 19 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Nov (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo, accompanied by his wife, hosted a dinner last night for the king and queen of Spain, Juan Carlos and Sofia, concluding the first official visit by a Spanish monarch to Mexico. After dinner President Lopez-Portillo delivered a speech in which he said, among other things, that "the exemplary result" of the Spanish democratic process "is the result of the maturity of its people, the responsibility of the political parties and their leaders, the intelligence and vision of the government and, in particular, of the king of Spain."

Juan Carlos replied to the Mexican president's speech by emphasizing, among other things, that he had come to Mexico to talk about the future, "a potential that is opening to both of us full of possibilities and promises." The dinner was held in the historic Chapultepec Castle, which was the home of Emperor Maximilian and the scene of gestures such as that staged by the "child heroes" toward U.S. troops and which is now a national historic museum. This is the third time that such a ceremony has been held at the castle. On a previous occasion, it was the site of a meeting in honor of Queen Elizabeth II and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The dinner was attended by approximately 1,000 guests. The two chiefs of state and their wives, the foreign ministers of Mexico and Spain, the Spanish commerce and tourism minister, the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the president of the Mexico Supreme Court, the respective ambassadors and the chiefs the military corps and the King's Guard were seated at the presidential table.

After the dinner, during which several Mexican folklore groups performed, President Lopez-Portillo delivered a speech in which he affirmed that the visit by the king of Spain "inspires in us a special sympathy which is based on history itself and grows under the present favorable circumstances." He added that Mexico "has a proudly mestizo people who recognize their roots and respect the Spaniard, who knew how to fuse himself with another race of equal stature and cultural tradition to give life to a new vigorous and creative one, such as ours."

Lopez-Portillo said that Mexico was pleased to "receive the man who has risen to the occasion to assume the responsibilities imposed by the new constitution, that is, to arbitrate and moderate the institutions and represent the unity and permanence of the state according to the lofty objectives which his people have adopted: freedom, justice, an equitable economic order, political pluralism, popular sovereignty and cooperation in strengthening peaceful relations and effective cooperation among all people on earth."

After emphasizing that Mexico had witnessed with respect and affection the Spanish democratic process and pointing out that its exemplary result is the fruit of maturity, the responsibility of the political parties, the vision of the government and particularly the king, Lopez-Portillo said that Mexico appreciates the value of the constituent effort. It is convinced that Spain will consolidate itself to advance with security and confidence. He stressed the fact that only 19 months after the establishment of relations between the two countries, "we have accomplished a lot. We have advanced the mutual recognition of the two societies which have evolved since the suspension of relations."

He said that important progress had been made in the economic field, such as the doubling of the volume of trade, and affirmed that "Spain and Mexico are in the best of circumstances to initiate a new era in their relations, in respect for their sovereignty, in equitable interchange, in sincere cooperation on the basis of equality." After recalling the demonstrations of affection received during his visit to Spain, "which initiated a new and fruitful dialog," the Mexican president ended his speech by toasting the Spanish monarchs and "the complete realization of the [word indistinct] and lofty purposes of the Spanish people."

Replying to the Mexican president's speech, King Juan Carlos began by affirming that "the magic of Mexico has again exercised its fascination. Today, as yesterday, as 2,000 years ago, myth and reality intermingle to create in the visitor a state of complete anticipation and emotion." The king said that this legendary dimension of Mexico banishes indifference and attracts interest. He added that "only transcendent cultures generate legends and only peoples with exceptional personalities embody and project them throughout their history."

Juan Carlos said that he had come to recall "several centuries of joint existence" and to talk about the future, which is full of possibilities and promises. He added that Mexico and Spain forged their respective nationalities "with effort and with pain, enriching the hearts of our existence through the crossbreeding [mestizaje] and mixing of civilizations. United and separately, we have known greatness. United and separately, we suffered decadence. Each of our countries by itself accelerated that bitter but lofty experience. Only millenary peoples who know how to generate their own greatness attain the desire to increase it in adversity."

The king said that Mexicans and Spaniards have chosen technology and development and that "by stages but without pause, the welfare which our peoples searched for and are obtaining is becoming compatible with the spirit of freedom for which they have always strived." He added that nevertheless, now that processes are culminating, it is important that we know how to plan our mutual futures without the selfishness and stinginess of many of those who proceeded us on the path of development. The king said that viable development models must be conceived which are more humane, "capable of being shared by other nations, especially by those which are most similar to ours. We have to establish suitable models of development."

The king said that "Mexico is called upon to play a special role in the effort to reestablish the solidarity which today constitutes the hope of the rest of America. As interested spectators and as brothers who assume the same obligation, I wish to express our confidence in the destiny of Mexico."

Monarchs Depart for Veracruz

FL201334Y Merida Radio Yucatan Network in Spanish 1245 GMT 20 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, Federal District--The Spanish royal couple departed yesterday for the Port of Veracruz on the 3d day of their visit to Mexico, aboard the (Quetzacual) aircraft, the personal aircraft of President Lopez-Portillo. The entourage accompanying King Juan Carlos and his wife arrived at the presidential hangar at 1000 hours and promptly boarded the 727 aircraft which took them to Veracruz and later to Guadalajara as part of the program of activities which was prepared more than 1 year ago.

PEMEX CLARIFIES REPORTS ON NATIONAL OIL RESERVES

PA171255Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Mexico's proven oil reserves continue to total 20 billion barrels, while probable and potential reserves are 37 billion and 200 billion barrels, respectively. This was reported today by Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] as a result of the uncertainties which emerged regarding Mexico's reserves in view of the discovery of deposits in the area of [name indistinct] and Tampico.

Essentially, the PEMEX official report states the following: PEMEX declared today that the official reserves of hydrocarbons continue to be 20.2 billion barrels of proven reserves, 37 billion barrels of probable reserves and 200 billion barrels of potential reserves.

The PEMEX document declares that this statement is intended to clear up the confusion created by certain reports which increased the country's potential reserves to 300 billion barrels as a result of the announcement of the discovery of the Chicontepec deposit on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Although the Chicontepec deposit may contain as much as 106 billion barrels, this does not mean that this quantity is totally recoverable. For this reason technicians from the department of primary production are making the necessary calculations to determine the extent to which Mexico's reserves will be altered in the three categories--proven, probable and potential.

Moreover, the document states that the announcement of this discovery was made on 12 November for the purpose of informing the country and to encourage Mexican industry and investors to build the necessary installations to meet the great demand for metallurgical, chemical and other products that PEMEX will require.

For this reason PEMEX requests that businessmen prepare to face up to this challenge for Mexican industrialization since otherwise the required products will have to be imported.

COSTA RICA

TWO NICARAGUAN HELICOPTERS OVERFLY LOS CHILES

PA171629Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] There has been a new violation of Costa Rican territory by the Nicaraguan National Guard. Last night, two Nicaraguan helicopters overflew Los Chiles on the northern border. Misael Murillo Solera, director of the Los Chiles agricultural school, said that the helicopters flew over Las Brisas after being in (Cano Negro and Tarlin), 6 km to the southeast, for 1 hour. As a result of this, a patrol commanded by Capt Mario (Zarate) was sent to Las Brisas since the residents fear the Nicaraguan National Guard.

HELICOPTER REPORTEDLY DOWNED, NICARAGUAN TERRITORY VIOLATED

PA172223Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2032 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] A difficult situation has come up between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Some persons have reported a violation of Nicaraguan territory by Costa Rican security forces to the Nicaraguan authorities. This information was circulating today in Nicaragua. The situation becomes more complicated with a report indicating that a Nicaraguan Air Force helicopter that was flying near the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border was shot at and crashed near the cathedral in the city of Rivas, killing four military officers and two civilians. The following is an exclusive report from Nicaragua by our correspondent Filadelfo Aleman: [Begin recording] Two of the victims were [words indistinct] military officers and two civilians whom the Nicaraguan Government were going to present as witnesses in connection with the alleged violation of Nicaraguan territory by Costa Rican security forces. Regarding the accident, [words indistinct] some persons reported that the helicopter was losing altitude and tried to land in front of the church and that it was leaking fuel. The people panicked. We have been unable to get much information on the accident because communications with Rivas have been interrupted. Apparently there is an electric power failure. The stores have closed and we have been unable to communicate with Rivas.

[Question] Filadelfo, you said something about Costa Rican security forces violating Nicaraguan territory. How did you know about this?

[Answer] From people who claim they saw it, but we do not have additional details because communications with Rivas have been interrupted. The damage may have been caused by the helicopter when it crashed against the high-tension powerline.

[Question] Then, the information has not been confirmed?

[Answer] All we know is from persons who claim they saw the violation of the Nicaraguan border. [end recording]

Civil Guard Denies Involvement

PA172224Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Interior Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre, interviewed at the Interior Ministry, gives us more information in connection with news circulating in Managua and in Costa Rica which says that Costa Rican security forces have crossed the Nicaraguan border.

[Begin Vice Minister Montealegre recording] I have learned through this important radio station about this incident. Really, I am surprised because a few minutes ago we received a report from all our authorities in the northern part of the country along the border that there have been no clashes or shooting from the Costa Rican Civil Guard. I am telling the Costa Rican people that the news released by Somoza's National Guard--or someone in Nicaragua--is absolutely false. The Costa Rican Government has not fired at any helicopter, much less in Nicaraguan territory as the report says. As every Costa Rican knows, that information is absolutely absurd. No one in his right mind can think that Costa Rica's Civil Guard is violating Nicaraguan territory. I want to clearly state that this report is not true. The report is absolutely false. [end recording]

You have just heard Interior Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre categorically denying the reports circulating today in Nicaragua.

DEPUTY ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF COMPLICITY WITH SOMOZA REGIME

PA180356Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] A telegram sent by Deputy Humberto Vargas Carbonell to the public security minister charges that, by order of the chief of immigration officers, Nicaraguan citizens are being turned over to the Nicaraguan National Guard.

If this report is true, such deportations are acts of complicity with the barbarism imposed on the Nicaraguan people. For this reason, I request that these deportations be stopped, Deputy Vargas Carbonell stated in his telegram to Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria.

STATION COMMENTARY DEMANDS SOMOZA'S REMOVAL FROM OAS

PA172134Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nicaragua's problem must be solved at an international level because Somoza is an enemy of freedom, democracy and human dignity. America cannot remain indifferent to Nicaragua's future. We know that Somoza wants to stay in power. We know that the Nicaraguan people demand the fall of Somoza and Somozism. The alternative is war and war brings death, persecution and tears--but everything is ready for the struggle that will again be waged between the suffering people and the well-paid and trained army.

Somoza is trying to turn the struggle in Nicaragua into an international problem by provoking Costa Rica and forcing us to buy weapons and artillery. Costa Ricans cannot remain indifferent or silent in view of the Nicaraguan crisis which is already affecting our economy, our society and our policies. When Cuba and Fidel Castro threatened countries with communism, Cuba and Fidel Castro were expelled from the OAS. A foreign ministers' conference was held in Costa Rica to expel them from the OAS. What is required now is another foreign ministers' conference in Costa Rica to expel Somoza from the OAS.

Let us strengthen legal order in this hemisphere. Let us struggle for the consolidation of the OAS, for the rescue of the lost dignity of international law. Let us convene a foreign ministers' conference to throw Somoza out of the OAS. Our Legislative Assembly, our Foreign Ministry, our government, Costa Rica as a whole must demand, and we request this emphatically today, that Somoza be expelled from the OAS. Fidel Castro was expelled for less than this. Somoza is an enemy of international law, peaceful coexistence, dignity, and inter-American justice. We demand that Somoza be expelled from the OAS.

PANAMANIAN AID IN MILITARY TRAINING REPORTED

PA190444Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Nov 78 PA

[Text] According to Public Security Ministry sources [words indistinct] regarding the departure of a group of military police officers for Panama, where they will receive military training from the Panamanian National Guard. This training, we were told, will deal mostly with the handling and type of equipment and weapons that President Rodrigo Carazo's government will buy shortly.

The men are 20 high-ranking public security officers who will train as instructors and later return to this country to train public security agents.

[Words indistinct] details about the training that the Panamanian Government will provide to the Public Security Ministry officials.

This morning it was also learned at the Public Security Ministry that several Panamanian Air Force helicopters will arrive in this country within the next few hours.

Although it was not specified how many aircraft will be arriving at the Juan Santamaria International Airport within the next few hours, a Civil Guard Directorate spokesman said that they will be helicopter gunships manned by Panamanian National Guard soldiers and officers. It has been learned that the Panamanians will train Costa Rican pilots in the operation of these helicopters, of which there are very few in this country.

It has not been announced how long they will remain in Costa Rica for this mission.

CREW TRAINING, PURCHASE OF HELICOPTERS PLANNED

PA171644Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Next week, Interior Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre Martin and Captain Briceno, chief of mechanics of the air section, will go to Arizona for the possible purchase of five helicopters. The Interior Minister indicated that everything depends on the price and condition of the helicopters.

The Costa Rican Government has arranged for a group of officials of the public force's air section to go to Panama to take a course on helicopter operation and maintenance. This was arranged in view of the possible purchase of helicopters from the United States by the Public Security Ministry.

PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY HAS NO NEED FOR ARMS

PA192216Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 19 Nov 78 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo, who made a tour of Turrialba Canton yesterday, said that Costa Rica has no need for weapons--other than the weapons of education and health--to maintain its political and administrative system. During his tour, the president referred to the Nicaraguan situation and said that Costa Rica does not need weapons, other than health and education, to maintain its political and administrative system.

SECURITY MINISTER DISCUSSES PURCHASE OF ISRAELI WEAPONS

PA170418Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0101 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 16 Nov, (ACAN-EFE)--Everything seems to indicate that Costa Rica has decided to purchase several antiaircraft guns from Israel, although offers made by several European and American countries are still under study.

In response to questions by ACAN-EFE, Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria pointed out that this country's guard "has sufficient armaments for what it needs," and he hinted that the government's light weapons arsenal is sufficient. However, these armaments have already been superseded by new developments in the war industry in recent years.

The Costa Rican garrisons now have M-1 rifles and carbines, M-3 and M-76 machineguns and a few other weapons that were discarded by conventional armies several years ago. Echeverria pointed out that this purpose is to provide the public forces with defensive weaponry, such as antiaircraft guns. He has considered tanks and similar offensive armaments.

Swiss, Belgian, U.S., Spanish, Israeli and Brazilian companies are among the private companies that have offered to sell armaments to Costa Rica, as well as others owned by Cuban exiles. However, the official said that purchases will be made between governments in order to avoid the payment of commissions to private persons.

When asked if circumstances warrant Costa Rica, which has not bought armaments in years, to do so at this time, Echeverria stated that "Costa Rican territory is constantly being violated." The minister of public security and government then referred to charges of violations of Costa Rican territory by Nicaraguan troops.

It is possible that 10 or 20 guns will be purchased. Whether the purchase will be negotiated with Israel or another country depends on the price and the facilities that may be offered. These guns would be placed on the border with Nicaragua and on the patrol boats guarding Costa Rican waters so that pirate boats will not steal tuna and other marine wealth. . .

Although the contracts that were drawn up for the purchase of gunboats from the United States stated that they would be armored, the U.S. company said that none were available and that a 3-year waiting period was necessary. For this reason the boats will be purchased from another nation.

Finally, the minister was asked if he does not fear that if Costa Rica is supplied with antiaircraft guns, a Nicaraguan plane or helicopter may be downed and thus cause a conflict with Nicaragua. The official was terse in his reply: "It depends on where it falls."

BRIEFS

DEPUTIES INVITED TO CUBA--A large number of deputies from the various political groups are planning to visit Cuba from 1 to 10 December at the express and open invitation of Fidel Castro's government. According to reports, the Cuban Government will pay all the deputies' travel expenses. The trip is open to anyone who wants to come. Up to now about 12 Liberation Party deputies and a similar number of government bloc representatives have confirmed their desire to visit Cuba because Fidel Castro's government has to know the number of passengers in order to send an express flight. [Text] San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA]

NICARAGUA

17 NOVEMBER FSLN-NATIONAL GUARD CLASH REPORTED

PA181909Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Telephone report from Managua by correspondent Filadelfo Aleman]

[Excerpt] It was confirmed this morning that a clash occurred yesterday in Medio Queso and Los Sabalos, along the San Juan River, between alleged members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the National Guard. According to reports we received, eight Nicaraguan guerrillas were wounded and three National Guardsmen were killed and several wounded. The National Guard has still not confirmed the number of casualties, but the chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office said that they would issue a communique reporting on the incident this afternoon. As far as we know, apparently the forces operating there are the international brigades. This was also hinted this morning by the chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office, but we await the official communique on the casualties on both sides.

National Guard Communique

PA191646Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1255 GMT 19 Nov 78 PA

[Communique No 67 issued on 18 November 1978 by the Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard--read by announcer]

[Text] The Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard hereby reports that around 2200 yesterday, 17 November, mercenaries from a so-called international brigade, whose members are of different nationalities, made an incursion into the Santa Fe farm, located on the southern bank of the San Juan River, San Juan Department, where they cowardly abused the innocent peasants on that farm, burning their homes and properties, according to reports from National Guard units dispatched to the zone. The invaders panicked at the arrival of the National Guard units and tried to escape, but due to their inexperience fell into an ambush which resulted in many casualties being inflicted upon their own ranks. A large quantity of bullet casings were found in the area which had VEN-74 engraved on their bases, thus confirming once again that the arms being used by the mercenaries to attack our country are from Venezuela.

At 1100 today, the National Guard also thwarted two attempted robberies at the National Bank and the Bank of America in Granada. One assaulter was killed and two were captured during the shootout. A little girl was also killed and her mother was seriously wounded.

It was also reported that in Jinotepe at 1130 today police authorities intercepted an attempt to hold up the Internal Revenue office in this city where the assaulters had already stolen 15,000 cordobas which were recovered by the authorities. In their attempt to escape, the assaulters held Mrs Marquesa Aragon as a hostage and took cover inside a house located one and one-half blocks west of the Coda theater, from which they were evicted with smoke grenades. As they left the house, the assaulters opened fire and threw hand grenades against the police officers. A shootout took place in which three assaulters were killed and one was captured. No casualties have been reported to the ranks of the National Guard, which remains in a state of alert and vigilance for the defense of sovereignty and public order throughout the nation's territory. Signed, Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard

AIR FORCE RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON HELICOPTER CRASH

PA1820417 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Communique No 1 by the general headquarters of the Air Force, Nicaraguan National Guard--read by announcer]

[Text] The National Guard's Air Force hereby informs the citizens that at about 0745 yesterday, 17 November, in the city of Rivas an S-58-T helicopter No 519 crashed as it was transporting civilian and military personnel from Sapoa to Rivas. It was manned by aviation pilot Lt Rigoberto Cabezas S., National Guardsman, as pilot, Air Force Private Edgar de Jesus Hurtado B., National Guardsman, as copilot, and Private Fermin Bayardo Moya R., National Guardsman 26593, as mechanic.

The accident was due to mechanical failure. Private Fermin Bayardo Moya R., National Guardsman No 26593, and civilians Jose Vicente Selva Monje and Jose Domingo Cerda Aguirre were killed, along with two women. One of the women was a passenger aboard the helicopter and the other was walking along the streets of the city. Up to the time and date of this communique they have not been identified. Lt Fernando (Braudigan) G., National Guardsman, was injured, but not seriously.

The civilians aboard the helicopter were being taken to Rivas to make depositions before the legal authorities of the department concerning the incidents and circumstances under which invasions by mercenary elements have taken place from Costa Rican territory. This National Guard command has ordered an investigative court to determine responsibilities in the case.

[Signed] Orlando Zeledon A., colonel, aviation pilot, National Guard, commander of the Nicaraguan Air Force general headquarters

SOMOZA SPEAKS AT HOSPITAL DEDICATION CEREMONY

PA1919477 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1508 GMT 19 Nov 78 PA

[Speech by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle at ceremony dedicating the 14 July Hospital Center in Managua--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens, I am deeply moved on this day by the inauguration of this great hospital which has been made possible by the efforts of all workers affiliated with the Social Security Service and the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN]. [applause and cheers]

Tribute is being rendered in this manner to your labor leaders who struggled for the well-being of their fellow workers. Today I have had the pleasure of inviting the great leaders of the Nicaraguan labor movement. These are men who bring tears to my eyes because I, as well as they and all the Liberals, know how they struggled to make possible the establishment of social security, which is the glory of the Nicaraguan people. [applause and cheers] I am referring to Roberto Gonzalez Morales, [applause] Jesus Maria Garcia Ruiz, [applause] Andres Ruiz Escorcia, [applause] Orlando Jimenez Escobar, [applause] Leonidas Morales Arcia [applause] and Adrian Meza Hernandez [applause].

Twenty-two years ago, when I was chief director of the National Guard, these men and I faced the same men and interests that today are trying to remove the Liberal Party from power. [applause and cheers] They are the same businessmen, industrialists and builders whom the workers, supported by the people, did not allow to destroy Nicaragua's social security, which today we are making viable with this magnificent hospital, the work of Nicaraguans. [applause and cheers]

Anyone believing that the PLN does not meet all the interests of the Nicaraguan workers is completely wrong. It has been the PLN, the people's will and your political decision which have made it possible to have social justice for the worker in Nicaragua and for Nicaragua to be one of the most progressive countries in Latin America today. [applause and cheers]

I want to take this brilliant morning to also talk about some problems of concern to the Nicaraguans. First, I want to tell you that the plan for immediate post-earthquake reconstruction will end in 1979. This means that there is going to be a recession in the construction industry and that Nicaragua will continue growing at its normal pre-earthquake pace. For this reason, some businessmen, industrialists, construction companies--the first ones are identified with the communists--have tried to subvert order in Nicaragua because they realize that the Cordoba bonanza, based on an artificial economy caused by the tragedy of the earthquake, is not going to continue.

But Nicaraguans must feel satisfaction over the fact that the public and private investments in rural areas have been such that for the 1978-1979 agricultural period we expect the largest crop harvest of the past 7 years, which will bring welfare and abundance to the people in the rural areas and in the cities. [applause and cheers]

You who are present here representing from 35,000 to 40,000 persons affiliated with the Social Security Service have had this service for more than 20 years, even when a natural phenomenon, such as the earthquake, destroyed its installations. However, due to the efforts made by the men you elected, the Social Security Service remained and now we are opening this magnificent hospital. I want to tell you that this new building may be very pretty, but the doctors, nurses and services must be better. You must demand this as good Nicaraguans. [applause]

With the spirit of equality that the PLN has given to all Nicaraguans, I want all of you, both those present here and those Social Security members who are absent, to demand the best service of these institutions of yours because I want to serve the Nicaraguan people with my whole heart. [shouts]

Projects such as social security, the labor code, the [word indistinct], the Popular Bank, the agrarian reform are the ones that have found permanent solutions to the Nicaraguans' problems. These projects have been directed by the Liberal Party, which has allowed us to solve our problems and has given us the opportunity to continue progressing peacefully and to continue helping our fellow citizens. This is why, gentlemen, today we must feel proud of being Liberals because, although we have experienced threats and political crises, today, as a party, we have here more than 20 percent of the voters of Managua Department. [shouts] A party that can gather more than 20 percent of the voters in a square such as this is not a party that can be pushed around by anybody, as the conservatives and communists have tried to do.

This rally is a reply to those who believe that the Liberal Party is just an empty shell. They do not realize that when the party decides we can be worse than locusts, and we will show the clowns, we will show them who the bosses are in Nicaragua. [shouts of "Long live Somoza"]

I said before that we in Managua have been enjoying social security for 22 years and that it is time these benefits are given to the rest of our Nicaraguan brothers. Well, gentlemen, before the uprising against my administration and the Liberal Party, I informed you that in 1979 and 1980 our peasant brothers will have social security services just like the people of Managua. [applause] If bringing social security to the peasants is not an event of social justice, then bringing social security to Managua was not either. However, today we have a joyful day because what nature took from us we are rebuilding and I am committing myself, with eastern Managua, to building the eastern social security hospital there. [shouts] This way, we will have two hospitals and thereby reduce possible risks from the earthquakes we face here in Nicaragua.

During this legislative session we are committing ourselves to incorporating all house servants into the social security. We are going to take social security to the countryside to solve illnesses, provide maternity care, lessen vocational hazards and provide burial services for the peasants. [applause] In dedicating this hospital let us feel proud to be able to peacefully gather so many people in Nicaragua and to exchange ideas about the future of Nicaragua.

Allow me to talk to you about the future of Nicaragua. As you know very well, gentlemen, the conservatives, the businessmen, some industrialists and the construction sector, in addition to some communist politicians allied to certain governments, have chosen to bring bloodshed to the country. The nationals, thinking that they have popular support, have tried, by means of the Broad Opposition Front document, to dismantle the National Guard and the PLN. [shouts]

Gentlemen, many of those who oppose me believe that my hold is like that of a used stamp but, gentlemen, they are forgetting that ever since I was 8 years old I have been struggling in my post in favor of the Liberal Party. I have had to struggle shoulder to shoulder with the National Guard and with the workers of Nicaragua to carry forth the social and economic transformations that the PLN has made in Nicaragua. [shouts]

No one in his right mind is going to believe that the man who has worked to create institutions such as social security and others will run before such noise. For this reason, gentlemen, I could not betray 50 years of free election struggles just to please those who told me to leave the presidency, to turn the army over to them, to dismantle the Liberal Party and to tell them: Here, my little boys, Nicaragua is yours. [shouts]

This is why, with a great spirit of patriotism, with the faith I have in the Liberal people of Nicaragua and in popular suffrage and in the political will of the Nicaraguans, I answered their clumsy document: Let the votes decide the problem in Nicaragua. [shouts] It is voting which has peacefully resolved conflicts in Nicaragua.

On 10 November 1928 the PLN won a supervised election. At that time the candidate was Jose Maria Moncada. Now, in the forthcoming plebiscite, we will again prove the PLN's supremacy.

The PLN is once again facing adversity with civility. For each armed attack carried out by the bandits in the opposition, the Liberal Party has responded with a massive and peaceful demonstration and, in the same way, responds with a peaceful vote expressing its wish. [applause, cheers]

We must uphold the constitution because thousands of Nicaraguans have died for it, and for it we must strive to maintain peace and prosperity in our country. But we are not going to permit anyone to violate it, because this law is strictly Nicaraguan.

Liberals, I am proud to be your president, and, with the will of God, I will deliver the presidency to another Liberal in 1981. [appaluse, cheers]

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY DENOUNCED

PA190258Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0010 GMT 19 Nov 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Since Nicaragua has neither oil nor a canal through its territory, the U.S. State Department's selective policy has attempted to impose requirements and opinions on us throughout the year. The truth is that Americans in the State Department apply two standards regarding human rights. They apply one standard in countries such as the Philippines and Iran while another is applied specifically in Nicaragua.

Nonetheless, the entire world is watching the democratic process to which the Nationalist Liberal Party is committed. It is impossible for the U.S. people to let themselves be caught off guard by the growing publicity campaign against Nicaragua and its government that the hemisphere's leftwing information media have sought to exaggerate in order to create a distorted image of Nicaraguan reality.

U.S. State Department officials are undoubtedly being caught off guard and pressured by elements here and in the United States who are interested in creating a difficult situation in this country.

But we do not doubt that the good judgment of men of good will will prevail to clarify things and help Nicaragua in its efforts to hold a plebiscite, which would be the only and best political solution for reducing tensions in Nicaragua.

FAO SAYS DELAYING TACTICS USED IN MEDIATION

PA171803Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0115 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Opposition sources have denounced as "delaying tactics" the second postponement of the meeting which members of the international mediation commission should have held today, Thursday, with the political commission of the Broad Opposition Front (FAO).

The absence from the meeting of U.S. delegate William Bowdler in the morning and of Guatemalan Alfredo Obiols Gomez in the afternoon forced the postponement of the meeting which was to take place in a building belonging to the Managua archbishopric located on Managua's south side.

The meeting was to be of special importance since Bowdler was expected to present an alleged "Washington plan" aimed at reconciling the parties in conflict, the government and the opposition.

According to information contained in press dispatches revealed at the beginning of the week, the Carter administration suggests a plebiscite to determine the degree of support which President Anastasio Somoza has among the Nicaraguan people.

If it is less than 50 percent, Somoza would have to resign and the government would pass to a junta which would implement the reforms demanded by the opposition so that the country can head toward its complete democratization.

If the plebiscite is favorable to Somoza, the groups opposed to him would have to wait until 1981 when his constitutional term ends. After that time the government would hold duly guaranteed, completely free elections with the participation of all organizations and ideologies existing in the country.

The extent of the Jimmy Carter government's endorsement of the plan is not known, but the reaction of the opposition leaders to the news media version has been unfavorable.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, an FAO leader, has stated: "A plebiscite means voting. How can a popular consultation be conceived in a country where the people are the victims of military repression, where there is martial law and a curfew has been imposed, where the citizens are persecuted, where many have sought refuge and gone into exile and where the people live in a state of terror?"

He then asked: Who is going to guarantee free and democratic voting under these conditions with a government that has made a constant mockery of elections and disregards the aspirations of the Nicaraguan people?

Another member of the FAO political commission, Rodolfo Robelo, an Independent Liberal, stated: The world knows of the repeated massive demonstrations that the people of this nation, who have reached the point of desperation in clamoring for change, have made. All the social sectors of the country have participated in these demonstrations in a supreme effort to shake off the dictatorship, he said.

As Robelo sees it, these demonstrations have been some sort of plebiscite and represent the voice of a people who no longer want Somoza in the presidency.

Other opposition leaders see the trips of the U.S., Dominican and Guatemalan delegates to their respective countries as delaying tactics.

The FAO today reiterated its decision to abandon the talks with OAS delegates if their main demand, Somoza's resignation and his departure from the country with his relatives who are holding public posts, is not satisfied by 21 November.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PLEBISCITE

PA1704357 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA

[Report on undated interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Villanueva Quintana]

[Text] Foreign Minister Quintana has said: The plebiscite is a motor which moves the popular will. In our country, the plebiscite has been a recourse to which both liberals and conservatives have turned, and it is a motor which moves the popular will and is used in democratic countries to measure the political strength of each of the parties or of those who pretend to be the leaders of those parties, Foreign Minister Julio V. Quintana said during and interview.

The foreign minister explained that when he was an adolescent a plebiscite was held among the high-ranking leaders of the Liberal Party, with Doctors Leonardo Arguello and Juan Bautista Sacasa seeking the party leadership. This demonstrates that the plebiscite proposed by the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] is the proper thing and that President Anastasio Somoza Debayle was right to suggest it in the name of the country's majority party to resolve the present situation.

Quintana Villanueva said: I believe that the intransigent attitude of the FAO--that is, the self-styled Broad Opposition Front--is most arrogant. However, this same arrogance should lead us to a political examination of the FAO, which claims to be made up of 14 parties.

In my opinion, those 14 parties have no popular base for the most part. In other words, the Constitutionalist Party, for example, founded by Doctor Ramiro Sacasa, a worthy man who has been a minister under the three Somozas in different periods of Liberal Party history, is the head of a constitutionalist movement. This means that it basically agrees with the PLN, which continues to be a constitutionalist party, having fought for the constitution in 1926 until the Moncada system was imposed.

The parties which form that political group, the Opposition Front, undoubtedly encompass persons who are very respectable and of great personal worth, but from a political viewpoint there has been no demonstration of the popular support on which they base their pretentions and their demands.

Of course, the participation of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party, which has served in the government, has given strength to that group because the Conservative Party has won votes in elections throughout our history.

The other parties, the Socialist Party, for example, is divided into two factions. The party founded by Robelo, a very important young man of just aspirations, but whose political attitudes and pronouncements were not known to the Nicaraguan people until now. [sentence as heard]

The Conservative Party itself is divided into five factions. Consequently, the political opposition is strangling itself. It is made up of groups that have had no respectable or at least no well-known popular support.

Therefore, the purpose of the plebiscite in my opinion--and I believe that I am interpreting the exclusive thinking and initiative of the president in this regard--is for us all to agree, under conditions established in a political dialog, to present ourselves [not] before partisan, non-electoral tribunals, but rather to rely on tribunals supervised by the OAS [to determine] for example how much popular support these groups have. If these three men set themselves up as a party and take upon themselves the authority to tell the president that he must renounce his constitutional mandate as a president, one sees this as a very strange thing, which has no popular support. [sentence as heard]

This would be the purpose of the plebiscite: That is, to gather, as we have done on other occasions, to learn how much popular support each party has and whether it is true that the PLN is the majority party, as I continue to believe, because it has proved to be so far for 50 years and because its history is well known.

However, I would also like to see the Conservative Party unite and no longer remain divided into 5 factions, because the Conservative Party is the most respectable member of that organization--the FAO--in view of its historical tradition and because of its representatives in the Congress and the various branches of government.

That is the function of the plebiscite, and although it is not a panacea, I believe it would contribute toward making the citizenry aware of how much popular support is attributable to each of those organizations which maintain their political viewpoints with such intransigence, so that we and the citizenry may know whether they have the right to be so intransigent, and just how much popular support they have.

FAO MEMBER CONDITIONALLY BACKS PLEBISCITE

PA171821Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1714 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Nov (LATIN)--The discussions among opposition leaders regarding the possibility of holding a plebiscite guaranteed by the OAS to decide whether or not President Anastasio Somoza is to resign led to a number of public debates today.

Socialist leader Domingo Sanchez Salgado, a member of the Broad Opposition Front (FAO) directive council, said on several radio stations that if a plebiscite fully guaranteed by international organizations is held and the army's neutrality is guaranteed, "it would be beneficial for the country because it would bring about Somoza's departure without any bloodshed."

Sanchez explained that under his plebiscite plan, high school students, who have fought "the regime even with their nails," should be allowed to vote in order to decide the future of the country they will inherit.

Immediately after this, the radio stations which broadcast Sanchez' statements announced that they were receiving numerous calls from people who identified themselves as members of the opposition and were strongly criticizing Sanchez and even demanding his expulsion from the FAO.

Meanwhile, the diplomatic mediation commission, made up of three countries, resumed its activities today.

A meeting between this commission and the FAO political commission, which was to have been held yesterday, was not held because Guatemalan delegate Alfredo Obiols had not yet arrived.

Meanwhile, U.S. representative, William Bowdler, who presented a report at the White House on Wednesday, and Dominican Ramon Emilio Jimenez met informally last night with the leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, one of the 15 organizations that make up the FAO at present.

It has been unofficially reported that at this meeting the diplomats began a probe regarding the possibility of holding a duly guaranteed plebiscite as a means of resolving the Nicaraguan problem.

According to the same sources, the diplomats are planning to consult the other FAO organizations separately before formally presenting the FAO with the idea of a plebiscite.

Meanwhile, the government has sent "good will missions" to a number of Latin American countries in order to explain its views "to both governments and public opinion." These missions are headed by Francisco Urcuyo, president of the Chamber of Deputies, Gen Guillermo Noguera and National District Minister Mayor Orlando Montenegro.

Further Report

PA171932Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1845 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Nov (AFP)--A plebiscite "is the opportunity to legally topple President Anastasio Somoza," Domingo Sanchez, a leader of Nicaragua's Broad Opposition Front (FAO), said today.

His statement, made on a personal basis, was viewed as an indication that the FAO's directors are ready to accept the plebiscite proposed by Anastasio Somoza to overcome the current political crisis in the country.

Sanchez is part of the FAO directorate as the representative of the General Labor Confederation which is comprised of about 10,000 workers from the construction industry.

The leader set as a condition for accepting the plebiscite that the army be ordered out of the streets and that the ruling party not use transportation facilities and personnel from the official agencies for its campaign.

He also asked that the state radio station devote equal time to all groups during the campaign.

Arguing in favor of the vote, Sanchez said that it would not be a pact with Somoza, but an agreement to insure his departure from power.

On the other hand, several radio stations reported today that the announcement of a settlement between the opposition and the government will come in a matter of hours.

At the same time, it was announced that the American negotiator presented a secret proposal to the FAO directors regarding the plebiscite.

The U.S. negotiator in the dispute seemed to be acting, according to observers, independently of the other two members of the commission, one of whom--the Guatemalan negotiator--did not return to Nicaragua after going to his country for consultation.

Meanwhile, the situation in the country was calm with people awaiting an announcement regarding the results of a new series of meetings between the negotiators and the FAO.

The takeover of a radio station in Jinotepe, south of Managua, by Sandinists and the detonation of several bombs in Santa Teresa, 50 km south of the capital, did not alter that calm.

If accepted, the plebiscite would be held next year.

JUDGE CALLS FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO CONFLICT

PA171341Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Supreme Court Judge Juan Munguia Nogoa told newsmen that the Conservative Party definitely supports finding peaceful solutions to the present situation, solutions which prevent further bloodshed in the country.

The judge said that Nicaraguans want to live and work in peace and that political parties must necessarily make sacrifices in their positions to permit us to reach just and peaceful solutions.

Another Supreme Court source disclosed that so far all courts have been operating normally; that conservative magistrates have not resigned. However, the president of the Supreme Court has stated that the Congress of the republic, under the constitution, would be responsible for filling vacancies. The Congress would take up the resignations in a plenary session.

MPU WILL NOT RECOGNIZE MEDIATION RESULTS

PA172057Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1955 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The United People's Movement (MPU), composed of 20 extreme leftist trade union, intellectual and student organizations in Nicaragua, has come out in open opposition to international mediation in the political crises in this country.

The MPU considers that the mediation of the United States, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala is "direct intervention by imperialism."

The MPU leaders, some in asylum, others in prison or underground, have warned that they will not recognize any government resulting from the negotiations conducted in Nicaragua by the OAS committee in the search for a peaceful settlement to the crisis of this country.

"We will only recognize a government that results from the people's struggle, that stems from their strength to organize and that leads to the revolutionary overthrow of Somoza, not through the intervention of gringo imperialism," the MPU leadership said in a communique.

In view of its membership, the (?MPU) is considered to follow the guidelines of the guerrilla Sandinist National Liberation Front.

LOAN SOUGHT FROM CENTRAL AMERICAN MONETARY COUNCIL

PA191616Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1255 GMT 19 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Nicaragua will request a $20-million loan from the Central American Monetary Council in Guatemala. The Central Bank of Nicaragua will use the money to solve the country's balance of payments problems. Gen Anastasio Somoza's government had asked the International Monetary Fund for $20-million, but decided to withdraw the petition when the approval for the loan was postponed.

Roberto Incer Barquero, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua and head of the Nicaraguan delegation to the Central American Monetary Council meeting, explained that Nicaragua has complied with all technical requirements, as it did before the International Monetary Fund, in order to have the $20 million loan request approved according to established norms.

ECONOMY MINISTRY ESTIMATES SEPTEMBER DAMAGE

PA181235Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Jaime Fernandez, vice minister of economy, industry and commerce, has reported that studies made by his ministry in the cities of Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and Esteli to determine losses caused during the September incidents have been completed. He said that with the exception of Esteli, for which figures are still being computed, the losses in the other cities--Masaya, Leon and Chinandega--amounted to 128 million cordobas in commercial, industrial and financial activities and services.

Fernandez emphasized that this figure is an estimate by the Economy Ministry and includes the principal activities and buildings which were destroyed, which were not considered in the study made by the [words indistinct]. The official said that the study includes only the cost of rehabilitation or repairs to buildings and other installations which were destroyed--that is, the value of the repairs in terms of current costs of labor and materials.

He said that of the total listed above, 80 million cordobas corresponds to total losses in buildings, businesses and services; 9 million cordobas to losses suffered by the industrial sector; and the remaining 39 million cordobas to the various activities of those cities.

He said in conclusion that an interinstitutional group, in coordination with the national planning office, is now drafting financing and other programs in order to reactivate industry, commerce and services in each of the cities destroyed by the communist hordes in September.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS SUBVERSIVE, CRIMINAL ATTACKS

PA171331Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0010 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Police authorities have confirmed that a large number of the attacks and robberies allegedly carried out by terrorist organizations were actually committed by common criminals.

Although it is difficult for the authorities to determine on the spot which groups carry out certain attacks, there are some differences in the procedures.

It is also logical to suppose that there are similarities between one and another form of behavior, although the armed political delinquents maintain that they are acting on behalf of alleged popular demands, while the common criminals act openly for personal profit.

It must be added that it is still very difficult for political terrorists to control their members. In El Salvador there was recently a case in which a well-known subversive element of the ERP [Revolutionary People's Army] was accused by a comrade of transferring abroad money obtained in bank robberies and of using it not for the cause which he was supposedly upholding, but rather for personal profit.

It has also been learned that in the assaults committed in Nicaragua by the so-called Sandino-Communist Front, a large portion of the money has been squandered by the so-called Commander Cero and his clique on feasting and women and for questionable trips by the communist renegade priest Ernesto Cardenal.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN LOANS RECEIVED--The government received a strong injection of money from foreign loans in September. In September the government received 232.6 million cordobas, the equivalent of approximately $33.2 million, from foreign loans. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 78 PA]

LOAN FOR ENALUF--A loan of up to $5 million has been granted by the Bank of London and Montreal. The loan was endorsed by the state and it will be used by ENALUF [National Light and Power Enterprise] to consolidate its short-term debt. The loan was granted for a 5-year period with 1 7/8 percent interest over the London interest rate. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA]

BCIE LOAN--The Central American Economic Integration Bank has authorized a loan of $20 million for the special development fund. The loan will be used for development of the agricultural sector. [Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0010 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA]

NEAR CLASH WITH U.S. OVER MIGS REPORTED

OW200816Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0802 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[By Alfredo Munoz-Unsain]

[Text] Havana, 20 Nov (AFP)--A major world crisis has just been averted, perhaps thanks to Cuban President Fidel Castro's cool head, relieved diplomatic observers said here today.

The stage was set for the crisis with a partial Cuban defense alert in response to a powerful concentration of United States air and naval forces in nearby Caribbean waters. The psychological mood was also explosive, but fortunately no one pulled the trigger, informed sources said here.

Cuba's role in the abortive crisis can be put together only from scraps of information leaking through official censorship. Among Cubans only mobilized troops, military strategists, some intelligence sources and the top political leadership was aware of an alert which could have been the prelude to tens of thousands of deaths and a direct confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. The drama was played out in three days, last Thursday, November 16, Friday and Saturday.

On Thursday the White House confirmed reports that the U.S. had resumed spy plane flights over Cuba, which the Carter administration had stopped in January of 1977 to open the way to improvement in U.S.-Cuban relations. The renewed spy flights were to see if a squadron of Soviet-made Mig-23 jet fighters recently delivered to Cuba could carry nuclear warheads, the White House said. The new overflights are carried out by sophisticated SR-71s, successors to the more vulnerable U-2 spy planes.

The announcement puzzled diplomatic observers who almost automatically dismiss the notion of nuclear arms in Cuba. The island has no nuclear capacity of its own and the Soviet Union is bound both by the 1962 Khrushchev-Kennedy agreement and by the Tlatelolco Treaty for denuclearization of Latin America not to supply atomic weapons to Cuba. The sudden resumption of the overflights must have looked like an inexplicable and threatening provocation to the Castro regime, some observers believe.

On Friday morning the tension mounted dangerously when Cuban radar detected a major naval formation, including aircraft carriers, approaching the island. Reconnaissance planes reported that the warships were flying the U.S. flag. Late the same day President Castro reportedly decided to quietly mobilize Cuban antiaircraft defenses, including conventional artillery, rocket batteries and jet interceptors--perhaps with the famous Mig-23's among them. A pre-alert was also given to the special troops which played a key role in Angola and artillery units whose guns have a 37-kilometer (22-mile) range, sufficient to prevent naval landings.

At noon Saturday Washington announced that the naval concentration around Cuba was part of operation "Gulf-Ex-79," the biggest aeronaval manoeuvers in the region in 15 years. The announcement partly cleared the air. But troubling questions remain.

Observers are asking what would have happened if Cuban artillery had not kept cool but had instead fired rockets at the SR-71 spy planes. The obvious answer is that the air and naval power concentrated in the region would have enabled the United States to take devastating reprisals. U.S. public opinion had been prepared to accept such a strike by the alarm raised over the supposed existence of nuclear arms in Cuba.

Such a scenario is in line with the Cuban Government's "zarpazo" theory, according to which the most aggressive factions in the U.S. government are still ready to take advantage of any opportunity to let loose a lightning attack against Cuba.

The "zarpazo" would be a single blow, a highly destructive but localized attack with limited objectives and conventional weapons.

Cubans think the latent crisis will remain chronic until the complete normalization of Cuban-American relations, which now appears very far in the future.

In last week's crisis a crucial element of Cuba's rapid and silent defense mechanisms appears to have been cool heads to prevent any hasty move that could trigger a costly "zarpazo." Privately, Cuban Government sources consider the events the latest round of the ongoing Washington tussle between "hawks" and "doves," with President Carter as referee--and sometimes as punching-bag. "The hawks are back to flying over the Caribbean," they conclude.

DA COSTA REMAINS IN COUNTRY ON PRIVATE VISIT

FL181456Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, has ended his official stay in Cuba. The Sao Tome delegation arrived in our country on 8 November in response to an invitation by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. During their official stay in Cuba Pinto da Costa and the top level delegation accompanying him toured various sites of work, education and historic interest. In all of the places visited they could appreciate the affection and solidarity of the Cuban people towards the people of Sao Tome and Principe. Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa will remain in our country on a private rest visit.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH JOSHUA NKOMO

FL181328Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union--ZAPU--of Zimbabwe. Attending the meeting which was held in a fraternal atmosphere were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo, and Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Secretariat. Also attending the meeting held between Fidel and Joshua Nkomo, was (Joseph Ndube), ZAPU representative to Cuba.

SPANISH MONARCHS SEND GREETINGS TO CASTRO

FL181448Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The monarchs of Spain have sent a message to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as the plane in which they were travelling passed over Cuban territory. The message transmits a cordial greeting to the president of the Cuban Council of State and expresses best wishes for the happiness of our people, with which Spain feels intimately united through a common history and culture.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN SRI LANKA

BK181334Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 18 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, 18 Nov (AFP)--Cuba today accused China and the United States of leading a campaign to weaken the nonaligned movement.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, who is here on a 4-day visit, told a press conference that China and the United States tried to judge nonaligned countries from their own standpoint. He said they wanted to break the unity of the movement and prevent it from being an independent and peaceful force for the settlement of international conflicts. The Cuban foreign minister said the answer to that campaign was for the non-aligned countries to defend with more and more enthusiasm the objectives of the movement.

Asked whether some of the nonaligned countries were pushing the movement further to the left, he said it is the imperialists who want to change the objectives of the movement. "They would like to alter the position the movement maintained for 17 years," he said.

Mr Malmierca said Cuba wishes to establish relations with the United States and it valued some of the measures taken by President Carter in this direction after he assumed office. But, he said, before discussions can take place for normalisation of relations, the United States will have to lift its blockade of Cuba and withdraw from the Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuban territory. He said Cuba was not prepared to discuss with the U.S. Cuba's role in Africa.

The Cuban minister defended the role of Cuban troops in Africa, saying they were responding to calls for help by independent countries to defend their borders and protect their sovereignty. He said some countries only spoke about Cuban soldiers in Africa but did not speak about numerous doctors, technicians and workers helping some of the African countries in their development efforts.

Replying to [a] question about the reluctance of some nonaligned countries to attend the next nonaligned summit meeting in Havana, Mr Malmierca said they were working to ensure that leaders of all member countries participated in the conference. The most important thing was to create the political conditions so that the leaders would feel that the conference would make a positive contribution to the strengthening of the movement, he said.

During his 4-days stay in Sri Lanka the Cuban foreign minister had discussions with President J.R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed. He also signed an agreement on technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries and exchanged letters of ratification of a cultural agreement.

His discussions with the Sri Lankan leaders centred on the strengthening of bilateral links, the international situation and the nonaligned summit meeting in Havana, September next year.

Mr Malmierca said that Sri Lanka, the current chairman of the non-aligned movement, was collaborating closely with Cuba in attempts to make the Havana summit a success. The last nonaligned summit was held in Colombo 2 years ago and Cuba was learning from Sri Lanka's experience, he said. Mr Malmierca said President Jayewardene has offered to provide all the tea necessary for the consumption of delegates attending the summit.

The Cuban minister said the objectives of his visit to Sri Lanka have been fulfilled and the results achieved were far beyond his expectations. Mr Malmierca, who has already visited Madagascar, Tanzania and Mozambique on his present tour, leaves here this evening for India and Afghanistan.

Further Report

FL181944Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Excerpt] Another of the topics discussed by the Cuban foreign minister during his Sri Lanka visit dealt with the experiences obtained by that country during the course of preparing for the fifth [nonalined] summit which was held in August 1976.

The Cuban foreign minister stated that at present Cuba is working on the preparations, both material and political, for the sixth summit and that villas are being readied for the heads of state of governments of the member countries of the movement.

In the capital of Sri Lanka, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca answered a series of questions on Cuba's solidary participation in Africa. The head of the Foreign Ministry repeated that there are no Cuban troops in Tanzania and that this story has been spread by those who are the enemies of the peoples, and who benefit by this confrontation to weaken the movement's unity in its common struggle against imperialism. Malmierca pointed out that the combatants Cuba wants to maintain in Africa are the thousands of doctors, construction workers, teachers and technicians who for over 15 years have been struggling against poverty, disease and underdevelopment which were inherited from colonial domination. Lastly the Cuban foreign minister recalled that from that time Cuba has maintained systematic economic, scientific and technical cooperation with those nations.

DPRK AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

FL160029Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 78 FL

[Text] In a press conference held this afternoon DPRK Ambassador Yi Chun-ok read a declaration of his country's Foreign Ministry. The document condemns the creation of the South Korean-U.S. combined forces command, in which the U.S. secretary of defense and the South Korean gang participated. The declaration adds that the establishment of this command represents an openly aggressive maneuver aimed at permanently occupying South Korea through force of arms. The declaration, signed in Pyongyang and released in Havana today, stresses that the Korean people will attain independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

IRAQI HEALTH MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL181553Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1508 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Text] According to statements made at the end of a visit to Santiago de Cuba, Iraqi Public Health Minister Riyad Ibrahim Husayn has expressed his thanks for the help the Cuban people have provided to his country. The Iraqi official stated that we deeply appreciate the Cuban revolution, adding that they also value the advances made by Cuba in the health field. The Iraqi health minister stated that at present more than 300 Cuban doctors, nurses and technicians are working in his country, which clearly shows the internationalist aid Cuba provides to various countries of the world. Riyad Ibrahim stated that the Iraqi revolution is making great efforts at improving the level of health in his country and he believes that it is one of the main tasks to be completed by his government.

BCP DELEGATION VISITS PCC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

FL152154Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 15 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Bulgarian Communist Party, [BCP] which is headed by (Ivan Postisialev), candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chief of the administrative department dealing with public health and the Red Cross, has been received by Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. At the meeting at PCC Central Committee headquarters--which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, in accordance with existing relations between the Cuban and Bulgarian parties, they discussed topics of mutual interest. The delegation visiting us was briefed on the activities taking place in our country in the fields of public health and people's government. Present at the meeting were other PCC Central Committee officials and, for the Bulgarian side, Ambassador Boncho Mitev.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

FL170022Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A trade protocol signed by Cuba and the People's Republic of Bulgaria amounts to more than 190 million pesos. The document provides for broad cooperation in different branches of the economy, among them Cuban exports of sugar, molasses and tobacco and Bulgarian exports of machinery, equipment, chemical products and food supplies.

CDR COORDINATOR GREETS BULGARIAN DELEGATION

FL181342Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo, the Council of State and chairman of the national council of the Fatherland Front of the Bulgarian people's revolution, last night arrived in this capital in response to an invitation from the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] national directorate. Jorge Lezcano, member of the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State, and CDR national coordinator, went to the airport to receive the delegation.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION EXAMINED WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

FL171133Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1126 GMT 17 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The status of mutual cooperation in the agricultural sector has been examined in talks held by Cuban Agriculture Minister Rafael Francia Mestre and USSR Deputy Agriculture Minister Boris Runov. The Cuban and Soviet officials examined economic, scientific and technical exchanges in the agricultural field and ways of expanding them next year and during the 1981-1985 5-year period.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

FL181414Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The signing of a protocol closed the second meeting in Havana of the provisional working group in Cuban-Soviet agriculture, which has been meeting since the beginning of this week. The document sums up basic aspects of developing our agriculture in the fields of agro-chemistry, plant disease, rice production, apiculture, pig raising and veterinary medicine, among others.

DORTICOS ATTENDS 'WORK ORGANIZATION' MEETING

FL161937Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 16 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Attention! Radio Reloj reporting! Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has paid a visit to the national meeting on work organization, which began yesterday at the hall of sessions of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC]. Osvaldo Dorticos urged the enterprises to assign priority rating to the tasks of work organization and to the training of cadres for this activity, which is so important for the country's economy.

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION WILL MEET 21-24 NOV

FL151114Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The 25th session of the CEMA standing commission for the peaceful use of nuclear energy will be held in this capital from 21 to 24 November with the participation of the member countries and representatives of two international economic organizations. Specialists of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Democratic Republic of Germany, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia will make their respective contributions to the drafting of a plan for accelerated development of science and technology in our country through 1990 in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES DELEGATES TO CEMA MEETING ON PRICES

FL162318Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 16 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, today received the heads of the delegations attending the 11th conference of CEMA member countries's chiefs of price offices. After welcoming the heads of delegations, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez noted the interest with which our government has received the results of the conference.

The party leader stated that our country is in the process of strengthening its State Committee for Prices and establishing its system of prices. Rodriguez also referred to the successful development of the conference and discussed the proceedings.

Protocol Signed

FL162321Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2308 GMT 16 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Attention! Radio Reloj reporting! A few minutes ago the final protocol of the 11th conference of CEMA member countries' chiefs of price offices was signed at Havana City's museum. The heads of delegations of the 10 countries participating in the conference signed the document.

(Anatoliy Komin), who was chairman of the conference, made the closing remarks at the ceremony marking the end of the meeting, the first one of its kind to be held in our country.

MONOGOLIAN OFFICIAL TOURS HOLGUIN PROVINCE

FL171958Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 78 FL

[Text] (C.H. Tasteberel), member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and member of the Great Hural, and his wife, are touring industrial and social centers in Holguin Province. Among the sites visited are the sugarcane combine plant "60th Anniversary of the October Revolution" and areas of industrial development.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MALMIERCA VISIT TO SRI LANKA

For a Hong Kong AFP report on the communique issued on the visit to Sri Lanka by Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, see the South Asia section of the 20 November Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

SPANISH MONARCHS MAKE BRIEF STOPOVER IN SANTO DOMINGO

PA172005Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1922 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 Nov (EFE)--Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia arrived at the Santo Domingo airport at 1700 GMT, 2 hours behind schedule, aboard the Spanish Air Force One DC 8 jet.

The Spanish monarchs were met at the airport by Dominican President Antonio Guzman, Vice President Jacobo Majluta Azar and their repective wives. The president and vice president were accompanied by all the ministers and their wives and the ambassadors of Spain, Mexico, Peru and Argentina, countries which the monarchs will visit during their third trip to America.

The first to board the airplane were Foreign Ministry protocol chief Nadal Rincon and Spaniard Javier Oyarzun, who invited the monarchs to step off the plane. They were greeted by the president and his wife and other members of the Dominican Cabinet at the foot of the plane.

Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja also arrived with the monarchs.

A joint armed forces brigade commanded by Gen Manuel Antonio Cuervo Gomez rendered the customary honors to the monarchs while a 21-gun salute was fired.

After being greeted by all the members of the Dominican Cabinet and Spanish personalities in the country, Juan Carlos and Sofia were accompanied by President Guzman and his wife to the room of ambassadors, where refreshments were served. They then rested until their departure for Cancun, Mexico. They should arrive there at 1630. They will continue on to Mexico City tomorrow.

AIR FORCE ARRESTS SOLDIER WHO OCCUPIED ARGENTINE EMBASSY

PA172151Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 Nov (LATIN)--It has been officially reported that Pablo Alfredo Gonzalez Mateo, a soldier who occupied the Argentine Embassy in this capital today, was arrested by air force units at Las Americas International Airport. Gonzalez was arrested when he arrived at the airport to leave the Dominican Republic by plane.

Gonzalez occupied the Argentine Embassy this morning and held an embassy secretary hostage. In exchange for leaving the embassy and releasing the secretary he demanded $100,000 and permission to leave the country.

It was not indicated whether Gonzales, who claimed that he was armed with dynamite and a revolver when he occupied the embassy, had received the ransom that he had demanded.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ELECTED SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

FL171550Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Nov 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister the Hon Michael Manley has been elected a vice-president of the Socialist International by the 14th postwar congress of that organization.

A Jamaica House release last night said that confirmation of Mr Manley's election to the post came in a telegram from the secretary of Socialist International, Mr Bernt Carlsson, who congratulated Mr Manley on his election.

Following is the text of the telegram: "Wish to confrim that you have been elected by the 14th postwar congress of the Socialist International as a vice-president. Please accept congratulations."

The People's National Party is a member of the Socialist International, which comprises socialist, social democratic and labour parties and political movements all over the world.

BOJ WILL ACCEPT OLD CURRENCY TWICE WEEKLY

FL171555Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Nov 78 p 1 FL

[Text] The Bank of Jamaica [BOJ] announced yesterday that starting today, and until further notice, it will process twice a week only, applications for the changing of old $10 and $20 Jamaica currency notes which became invalid on November 7.

The processing days will be Mondays and Wednesdays and it will only deal with 150 applications on each of those two days.

It also issued a reminder to the public that the $10 and $20 bills which are no longer in use may be taken to commercial banks which will in turn forward them to the Bank of Jamaica.

The bank said it had adopted the new measures because large numbers of people have been turning up each day to have their old currency notes changed.

GOVERNMENT EAGER TO SHIFT FROM DIRECT TO INDIRECT TAXATION

FL151620Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Nov 78 pp 1, 17 FL

[Excerpts] The government is looking at the prospect of shifting from income taxes to indirect taxes, the minister of state in the Ministry of Finance, the Hon Richard Fletcher, said on Thursday night.

Senator Fletcher was addressing the monthly meeting of the Bankers' Association at the Nova Scotia bank training centre, Acadia, St Andrew.

Mr Fletcher noted that with the present tax system, particularly as it related to overtime, was not working. Workers, he said, have ceased working overtime, others struck because of deductions from retroactive payments, and also there was the problem of tax evasion. He said he personally would like to eliminate income taxes.

Mr Fletcher said that the government was taking a complete look at the tax system to see how it could be restructured to make it more productive.